A MANUAL OF CIVICS

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THE J. J. KRAPS CO.
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Student's Edition

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no 1

The great art of all arts, and the one least prized is ability to express one's thoughts in clear and correct language. This, together with the lack of power to get knowledge from the printed page, is a great weakness of most pupils in our schools, and of many teachers.

> "Exact teaching cultivates clear thinking and exact expression on the part of pupils. Indifferent teaching encourages careless thinking and slovenly expression."
>
> (J. N. Patrick.)

This manual is intended for supplementary work, and will be an excellent aid in all reviews.

1. Define city.

   A city is a thickly settled community having a special form of government under a *charter* from the State.

2. Name three causes of the growth of cities.

   1. The development of the factory system.
   2. The increased use of machinery.
   3. Railroads.

3. Define government.

   Government is the authority which imposes rules upon the conduct of men, and punishes those who disobey.

   Also see state text.

4. Define sovereignty.

   Sovereignty is the supreme and unlimited power to form and administer government.

5. Define constitution.

   Constitution is the supreme law of the land.

6. Explain two kinds of constitution.

   1. **Written**—A fundamental law expressing the most vital facts about the form and powers of its government.
   2. **Unwritten**—Composed chiefly of political documents, customs handed down from the past, etc.

7. Name the different forms of national government.

   1. **Monarchy:** Government by one person.
   2. **Oligarchy:** Government by a few persons.
   3. **Aristocracy:** Government by the wealthy.
   4. **Democracy:** Government by the people.
   5. **Republic:** Government by the people through representatives whom they elect.

8. Define confederation.

   A government in which the central power is relatively weak.

9. Define federation.

   A government in which the central power is extensive and strong.

10. Name three departments of government.
    1. Legislative, or law making.
    2. Executive, or law enforcing.
    3. Judicial, or law interpreting.
11. Define citizen.

    Any person born or naturalized in the United States is a citizen of the United States.
12. Define alien.

    An alien is a foreign born resident of a country who has not given allegiance to its government.
13. Name the five ways by which persons have received American citizenship.
    1. By birth in the United States.
    2. By being born of American parents who were living abroad.
    3. By naturalization.
    4. By marriage.
    5. By annexation.
14. Describe the process of naturalization.
    1. Go before a state or federal court and formally declare his intention of becoming a citizen.
    2. Not less than two years thereafter, and after five years' residence take the oath of allegiance.
15. Name the three general rights of American citizens.
    1. The right to personal security.
    2. The right to personal liberty.
    3. The right to private property.
16. Define habeas corpus.

    A written order that a person be brought before a court to inquire into the cause of his imprisonment.
17. Define eminent domain.

    The right to take private property for public use.
18. Define civic center.

    A group of public buildings such as a court house, city

hall, post office or library etc.

19. Describe zoning a city.
    Setting apart certain districts for each industry.
20. Define franchise.
    1. The right of voting.
    2. Freedom from servitude.
    3. Some special privilege granted.

THE MECHANISM OF OUR GOVERNMENT

1. Why have political parties?
   Because one man is not able to affect the opinions of very many other people by an expression of his own views.
2. Define platform.
   It is a formal declaration of the principles of a party, and a statement of the issues for which it stands in the campaign.
3. Define caucus.
   A meeting composed of the members of a legislative body who are of the same party, and assembled for party purposes.
4. Define convention.
   An assembly of the voters of a body either in person or by representatives, called delegates.
5. What does nominate mean?
   To name.
6. Explain direct primary in Oregon.
   In May the voters go to a primary meeting, which is managed in practically the same way as a regular election and vote directly for the candidate whom they wish to represent *their party* at the next election.
7. Who has the right to vote in Oregon?
   Every citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upward who shall have resided in the state

during the six months immediately preceding such election.

8. Define campaign.

Political operations preceding an election.

9. Define initiative; referendum; recall; short ballot; preferential ballot.

Initiative is a power reserved to the people by which *eight per cent* of the legal voters shall have the right to propose any measure (bill) and *fifteen per cent* the right to propose amendments to the constitution.

Referendum is the power reserved to the people of passing on laws passed by the legislature (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety.) It may be ordered either by *five per cent* of the legal voters, or by the legislature.

The **Recall** is a device to give the people complete control over the officers whom they elect, by choosing others, on demand of *twenty-five per cent* of their electors who voted at the preceding election for justice of the supreme court.

Short ballot is the idea that the voters should elect only a few officers and should hold them responsible for appointing the rest.

The **preferential ballot** permits a voter to indicate his second, third, or fourth choice.

10. State the qualifications of senators.

Age, thirty years; citizen, nine years, and a resident of the state which he represents.

11. State the qualifications of representatives.

Age, twenty-five years; citizen seven years, inhabitant of the state he represents.

12. How many senators have we?

Ninety-six; two from each state.

13. How many representatives have we?

Four hundred thirty-five.

14. What number of population is required for each representative?

    212,000.

15. Define *congressman-at-large*.

    One chosen by the voters of the whole state.

16. Define gerrymander.

    To mark off congressional districts in a way that is grossly unfair to the minority party.

17. What is the salary of senators and representatives?

    $7,500, $125 for stationery, and 20 cents per mile for traveling expenses to and from Congress.

18. What is the number of the present (1920) Congress?

    The sixty-sixth.

19. How many sessions in a Congress?

    Two. 1. A long session begins on the first Monday in December of odd years, and may continue an entire year.

    2. A short session begins on the first Monday in December and must close at noon on the 4th of next March.

20. What constitutes a quorum in Congress? A majority?

    More than half.

21. Define Congressional record.

    It is a journal of the proceedings of each house.

22. Define filibustering.

    It consists of indefinite talking, and doing many other things merely to take up time.

23. Name the officers of the Senate.

    The Vice President is the presiding officer. Other officers are secretary, doorkeeper, postmaster, chaplain and sergeant-at-arms.

24. Name the officers of the House.

    The presiding officer is the speaker, elected by the House. The other officers are the same as in the Senate.

25. Name five powers of Congress.

    1. To borrow money on the credit of United States.

2. To declare war.
3. To provide and maintain a navy.
4. To establish postoffices and post roads.
5. To coin money and regulate the value thereof.

26. Name three **sole** powers of the Senate.
1. To choose their own officers.
2. To try all impeachments.
3. To elect the Vice President. (When?)

27. Name three **sole** powers of the House.
1. To impeach.
2. To choose their own officers.
3. To elect a President. (When?)
4. To originate bills for raising revenue.

28. Name three **joint** powers of the Senate.
1. To make treaties.
2. To appoint ambassadors.
3. To appoint a day for adjournment.

29. Name three powers denied to United States.
1. No bill of attainder, or ex-post facto law shall be passed.
2. No title of nobility shall be granted.
3. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

30. Name three powers denied to the States.
1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation.
2. No State shall coin money, or grant any title of nobility.
3. No State shall pass any bill of attainder.

31. Name the powers reserved to the States.
See article X. of Constitution.

32. Explain in full how a bill becomes a law.

Since the same general course of procedure is followed, whether the bill originates first in the House or in the Senate, it will make but little difference where we begin. If it comes up first in the House it is sent by a member to the clerk; when the Speaker receives it he calls

out the title. It is then recorded, given a serial number, and ordered printed, after which it is referred by the Speaker to the House committee having charge of that particular kind of legislation. But if it is a bill which was not introduced by an individual member, but which was framed and brought forward by a committee, it may be assigned a place on the calendar and voted on without being referred to a committee. Here it may be pigeon-holed, or it may be reported unfavorably. If fortunate enough to secure the favorable report of the committee, it is returned to the clerk, and the Speaker announces the fact.

It is then put on the calendar and may be called up at any time by a member. After it has been read three times, "by title" it comes up for final passage: that is, a vote is taken on the question, "Shall the bill be passed?" If it fails to secure a majority, it is dead. If passed, it is sent by messenger to the Senate, where it is received by the clerk, and announced by the President of the Senate. After record has been made it is referred to the proper legislative committee of the Senate, where it has to face the same kind of dangers once more. From here, the movement is the same as in the House, and if passed by a majority vote, after being signed by the Speaker of the House, and by the President of the Senate, it is sent by messenger to the President. He may either sign it, which makes it a valid law, or he may veto it or hold it ten days, or kill it by "pocket veto," which means a holding of the bill until Congress adjourns, providing it does so within ten days after he has received it.

If vetoed, it is sent by the President together with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which, we will suppose, is the House of Representatives. If it here receives a two-thirds vote it is sent on to the Senate with the President's objections, and if passed by a two-thirds vote it goes back to the House with a notice of the Senate's concurrence. Then the bill is enrolled, engrossed, printed on parchment, and signed by the Speaker and the President of the Senate, when it is ready for record by the Secretary of State and for publication. All bills that are passed must thus pass through the Secretary's hands before becoming operative. These are valid laws, and

they remain in force until repealed, or until declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

In case the bill originates in the Senate, then the movement through the two houses is reversed. Complications may arise, as when a bill passed by one house is amended by the other and on being sent back the first house may refuse to concur in the amendments. In such cases a joint committee of the two houses is sometimes appointed for conference on matters of difference, and if they agree they report to both houses. In this way the bill was finally agreed to which brought on the late war with Spain.

33. In how many ways may a bill be killed?
    1. It may be pigeon-holed in the committee room.
    2. It may be reported unfavorably by the committee.
    3. It may fail to pass the House.
    4. It may fail to pass the Senate.
    5. It may be vetoed in two ways.
    6. It may fail to pass over the veto.

34. How may amendments to the Constitution be proposed?
    1. By a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress.
    2. By a Convention summoned by Congress at the request of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States.

35. How may they be ratified?
    1. By three-fourths vote of the States through their State Legislatures.
    2. By three-fourths of the States through conventions specially called for the purpose.

36. What parts of the Constitution cannot be amended?
    1. The clause regarding the importation of slaves.
    2. The clause regarding the laying of direct taxes.
    3. No State shall be deprived of its two Senators without its own consent.

37. Is the President's signature necessary to an amendment?
    No.

38. How many committees in the House of Representatives?

Sixty or more.

39. How are they chosen?

By the House.

40. Name the important committees.

1. Committee on rules.
2. Committee on ways and means.
3. Committee on appropriations.

41. How many committees in the Senate?

Seventy-five or more.

42. Name the three most important.

Those on **finance**, on **appropriations**, on **foreign affairs.**

43. Name the different modes of voting in Congress.

1. The Senate always votes by yeas and nays.
2. The House votes in several different ways. The most common is **viva voce.** If in doubt the Speaker asks the members to rise. If his decision is questioned he appoints two tellers, or counters, who count the members as they pass between the tellers; this is called a **division.**

44. When does the term of a Representative begin?

On the 4th of March following his election.

45. When does he take his seat?

Not till a year from the December following his election —(unless in case of an extra session.)

46. What is the smallest number that may adjourn from time to time?

In the House fifteen; in the Senate no fixed number.

47. What are Congressional Districts?

The State Legislatures divide their States into districts corresponding to the number of Representatives to which they are entitled. These divisions are called Congressional Districts.

48. Is the Vice President a member of the Senate? No.

49. Is the Speaker a member of the House? Yes.

EXECUTIVE

50. What are the qualifications for President?

Must be thirty-five years old, a native born citizen, and fourteen years a resident within the United States.

51. Briefly describe the manner of his election.

On the Tuesday after the first Monday in November the people of each State elect as many electors as they have Senators and Representatives. On the second Monday in January the electors of each State meet at the State Capital and vote for President and Vice President. They make, sign, certify and seal three separate lists of their votes; they send two lists to the President of the United States Senate—one by mail and the other by special messenger—and file the remaining list with the Judge of the United States District Court of the district in which the electors meet. On the second Wednesday in February the United States Senate and House of Representatives meet in joint session and count the electoral votes, and the person receiving a majority of votes for President is elected.

52. When is he inaugurated? March 4.

53. State his salary and length of term.

Salary $75,000; term four years.

54. What is his official residence?

In the White House at Washington.

55. What is his term of office called? An administration.

56. What is the order of succession in case of a vacancy?

(1) Vice President, (2) Secretary of State; (3) Secretary of the Treasury; (4) Secretary of War; (5) Attorney General; (6) Postmaster General; (7) Secretary of the Navy; (8) Secretary of the Interior.

57. What is the chief duty of the President?

To take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

58 Name three other duties.

1. To send a message to Congress.
2. To receive ambassadors and ministers.
3. To commission United States officers.

59. Name three **sole** powers of the President.

1. To veto bills.
2. To grant reprieves and pardons. (When?)
3. To call Congress in extra session.

60. Name three **joint** powers of the President.

1. To make treaties.
2. To make certain appointments. (Name them.)
3. To make laws.

61. Name three ways by which his office may be made vacant.

By death, resignation, and impeachment.

62. How are presidential electors chosen?

By direct vote of the people.

63. What was the original intention in regard to these electors?

That they were to be independent in their choice of President.

64. Is this the case?

No. They merely register the choice of the people.

65. **Must** they vote for the choice of the people? No.

66. By Section I., Clause 3, the person having the highest number of votes, **if a majority**, should be President; and the person receiving the next highest number should be Vice President. Mention an objection.

The President and Vice President would probably be of different parties.

67. How was this corrected?

By the 12th amendment.

68. If the electors fail to elect a President, how is the choice made?

The House of Representatives choose.

69. How often has this been done?
Twice: In 1800—Jefferson and Burr. In 1825—John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson.

70. How was the Hayes-Tilden election settled?
It was not taken to the House. It was decided by an **electoral commission** consisting of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Judges of the Supreme Court.

71. Who chooses the Vice President if the electoral college fail of a choice? The Senate.

72. Has this thing ever occurred?
Yes. In the case of R. M. Johnson, in 1836.

73. What three classes of powers has the President?
1. **Legislative**—He may call extra sessions of Congress; he may present regular bills in Congress; he may veto bills.
2. **Executive**—He sees that the laws are enforced.
3. **Judicial**—He appoints judicial officers.

74. Can the President appoint his cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate? No.

75. Can he remove them without the consent of the Senate?
Yes.

76. What about the Tenure of Office bill? It has been repealed.

77. What is the President's message?
It is a written statement presenting an outline history of the Government for the year, with the President's views and recommendations.

78. When, and to whom presented?
It is sent to Congress at the opening of the annual session.

79. What are the duties of the Vice President?
To preside over the Senate.

80. What temporary reservation was made relative to birth?
Any citizen of the United States at the **time of the adoption of the Constitution** was eligible to the office of President.

81. What is meant by impeachment? It means to accuse.

82. Was President Johnson impeached? Yes.
83. Was he convicted? No.
84. What is the punishment in case of conviction?
Disbarment of holding any office of trust under the Government.
85. Who is now President? Vice President?
86. When does his time expire?
87. To what party does he belong?

PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

1. Was the Cabinet created by the Constitution?
No; merely a custom of Washington.
2. How chosen, and what is their salary?
By the President, with consent of Senate; $12,000.
3. Must the President take their advice? No.
4. Who alone has power to remove them?
The President.
5. By what other names are they often called?
Heads of Departments.
6. What are sub-divisions of departments called? Bureaus.
7. Does Congress control them in any way? No.
8. Are they always of the same party as the President?
Almost invariably.
9. Give a reason why it should be so.
Because he and his party are responsible for their acts.
10. What is the chief duty of the Secretary of State?
The conduct of foreign affairs. He also keeps the great seal of the United States.
11. What department had charge of Peary's expedition? War.
12. What department improves harbors and rivers? War.
13. What department has charge of the Naval Academy at Annapolis? Navy.
14. Of the Military Academy at West Point? War.
15. What department has charge of pensions? Interior. Of

patents? Interior.

16. What department has charge of meat inspection? Agriculture. Of the weather bureau? Agriculture.

17. What department has charge of lighthouses? Commerce. Of immigration? Commerce. The census? Commerce. Of Chinese exclusion? Commerce.

18. I want a passport to travel in foreign lands; to whom shall I apply?

Secretary of State.

19. In what way does the Department of State conduct the foreign affairs?

First: Through the **Diplomatic Service.**

Second: Through the **Consular Service.**

Of what does the diplomatic service consist?

1. Ambassadors.
2. Envoys extraordinary.
3. Ministers plenipotentiary.
4. Ministers resident.

20. What are these officers called? Ministers.

21. What is their salary?

The first three receive from seven thousand five hundred dollars to seventeen thousand five hundred each. Ministers resident receive from four thousand dollars to seven thousand dollars each.

23. What ones receive the highest salary?

Those accredited to Great Britain, Germany, France and Russia.

24. What are **commissioners?**

They are ministers sent to foreign countries on special service, as to make treaties, etc.

25. What does the Consular service include?

It includes more than three hundred consuls who reside at principal cities in foreign countries.

26. What are their chief duties?

To enforce the commercial laws and to protect the rights

of American citizens.

27. What is their salary?

It ranges from one thousand dollars to six thousand dollars.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

28. Why have it?

To interpret the laws and treaties of the United States.

29. How many grades of courts are there?

1. The Supreme Court.
2. Nine Circuit Courts.
3. Nine Circuit Courts of Appeal.
4. Ninety District Courts.

OTHER COURTS.

There is also a Court of Claims, Territorial Courts, and a Court of the District of Columbia.

30. What two kinds of jurisdiction has the Supreme Court?

Original and Appellate.

31. Name three classes of cases in which it has Original jurisdiction.

1. All cases affecting Ambassadors and other public ministers.
2. To controversies in which the United States is a party.
3. To controversies between two States.

32. What do you understand by Appellate Jurisdiction?

It applies to cases appealed from the lower courts.

33. For what purpose may a case be appealed to the Supreme Court?

To see if it is according to the Constitution.

34. How are the Judges of the Supreme Court chosen?

By the President and the Senate.

35. What length of term?

During good behavior.

36. What is their salary?

The Chief Justice receives $14,500. The eight Associate Judges each $14,000.

37. Why pay them so high a salary?

In order that they may be above the temptation of bribery.

38. What provision is made for their old age?

Each may retire at seventy on full pay, provided he has served ten years.

39. How often does the Supreme Court meet?

Once, at Washington, beginning on the second Monday in October.

40. Explain the Circuit Courts.

The United States is divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which court is held annually. To each is allotted one justice of the Supreme Court, and each has in addition at least two Circuit Judges receiving a salary of $7,000 each.

41. In what Judicial Circuit is Oregon?

Ninth, which includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Washington and Hawaii.

42. Explain the Circuit Court of Appeals.

It is composed of judges of the other courts. All cases of appeals from District and Circuit Courts are taken directly to it, excepting in five cases.

43. Explain the District Courts.

The judges each receive $6,000. They have charge of Admiralty and Maritime cases, and of crimes against the United States and punishable by death. Each district is provided with a United States Marshall.

44. Explain the Court of Claims.

It consists of a Chief Justice whose salary is $6,500, and four Associate Justices, each with a salary of $6000. It holds an annual session at Washington, and deals with the claims of private persons against the Federal Govern-

ment.

45. Name two other courts.
    1. Supreme Court of District of Columbia.
    2. Territorial Courts.

46. How may judges of United States Courts be removed?
    Only by impeachment.

47. Mention three important commissions deserving special mention.
    1. **Interstate Commerce Commission,** consisting of nine members, salary $10,000 a year.
    2. **Civil Service Commission,** has three members, appointed by the President.
    3. **Federal Trade Commission,** has five members with terms of seven years.

48. Mention some special institutions with headquarters in Washington City.
    1. Library of Congress, with 2,000,000 volumes.
    2. Smithsonian Institute and National Museum.
    3. The Government Printing Office, largest in the world.
    4. Pan American Union, gives information about the countries of the New World.

49. Define **treason.**
    Treason consists in levying war against the United States, or a State, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

50. How are persons convicted of treason?
    1. On the testimony of two witnesses.
    2. Confession in open court.

51. Who fixes the punishment for treason?
    Congress.

52. What is the punishment?
    Death by hanging.

53. How many amendments were proposed to the Constitution at its first Congress?

Twelve; and ten were promptly ratified.

54. By what names are these ten amendments often called?
Bill of Rights.

55. Name the last six amendments.
XIIIth, which liberated the slaves.
XIVth, which gave them citizenship.
XVth, which gave them the right to vote.
XVIth, Income tax.
XVIIth, Election of Senators by the people.
XVIIIth, Prohibition.

56. What will probably be the next amendment?
Woman suffrage.

57. What is meant by the unwritten constitution?
It is the part that is supposed to be implied in the written.

58. Name an act performed under the unwritten constitution.
Creation of President's Cabinet.

59. Why have territories?
To prepare for statehood.

60. Name six States besides the original thirteen that never were territories.
Vermont, Kentucky, Maine, Texas, California, and West Virginia.

61. Name two States that were carved out of other States.
Maine and West Virginia.

62. Name some present day territories.
Hawaii and Alaska.

63. Name some of our Colonial Possessions.
Porto Rico, Philippines, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

64. How is the District of Columbia governed?
By Congress and the President, who appoints its three commissioners.

65. Mention some States to which we hold the relation of protectorate.
Cuba, Santo Domingo, Hayti, Panama and Nicaraugua.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

1. What two of the thirteen colonies retained their charters for State constitutions?

   Connecticutt and Rhode Island.

2. Name the general divisions of State constitutions.

   1. A bill of rights.
   2. An explanation of the frame of government.
   3. Provisions relating to the administration of the State government.
   4. A statement of the conditions under which the constitution will go into effect.

3. Name the departments of (Oregon) State government.

   1. Legislative—State Legislature.
   2. Executive—Governor.
   3. Judicial—State Courts.

4. Of what is the Legislative Department composed?

   A Senate and a House of Representatives.

5. How many members in each?

   The Senate is composed of thirty members, and the House of Representatives of sixty.

6. What are the qualifications of each?

   Senators and Representatives must be twenty-one years of age, must be citizens of the United States, and must have resided in the district from which they are chosen for at least one year next preceding their election.

7. What is the term of office of each?

   The Senators are elected for four years, and the Representatives for two years. The Senators are divided into two equal classes, so that one-half are chosen biennially.

8. When does the Legislature meet?

   On the second Monday in January of every odd year.

9. What is the length of the session?

Regular session usually forty days; extra session not to exceed twenty.

10. What is the salary of each?
    Three dollars per day, and fifteen cents mileage in going and coming. The presiding officers receive five dollars per day.
11. What number constitutes a quorum?
    Two-thirds of each house.
12. What bills must originate in the House of Representatives?
    Bills for raising revenue.
13. How long before a law goes into effect?
    Ninety days after adjournment, unless its preamble contains an emergency clause, when it becomes immediately operative.
14. Can the number of Senators or Representatives be increased?
    No.
15. How are vacancies in the Senate and House filled?
    The Governor issues writs of election.
16. In whom is the chief executive power of the State vested?
    The Governor, who holds his office for a term of four years.
17. What are the qualifications for Governor?
    He must be at least thirty years old, a citizen of the United States, and have resided within the State at least three years next preceding his election.
18. For how many years may he hold office?
    Not more than eight in any period of twelve years.
19. Who elects the Governor?
    The qualified voters.
20. Is he elected by a majority or a plurality? Plurality.
21. What is done in case of a tie?
    The Legislature decides.
22. When does the Governor take his seat?
    On the second Monday in January.
23. What is his salary? $5,000.

24. Name three of his duties.
    1. To see that the laws are faithfully executed.
    2. To keep the Legislature informed of the condition of the State, and
    3. To make recommendations.
25. Name three of his powers.
    1. To reprieve, commute, and pardon.
    2. To veto bills.
    3. To call extra sessions of the Legislature.
26. What other positions does he fill?
    1. He is commander in Chief of the militia.
    2. He is Chairman of the State Board of Education, and of the State Board of Land Commissioners.
27. Who succeeds the Governor in case of removal from office?
    Secretary of State and President of the Senate.
28. Name the Administrative officers.
    1. Secretary of State.
    2. Treasurer of State.
    3. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
    4. Attorney General.
    5. State Printer.
29. Name three duties of the Secretary of State.
    1. To act as Secretary of the Legislature.
    2. To audit public accounts.
    3. To keep the seal of the State.
30. What is the length of term of the Administrative officers?
    Four years.
31. In what is the judicial power of the State vested?
    In a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and County Courts.
32. Of what does the Supreme Court consist?
    It consists of seven Justices, and holds two terms at Salem and one at Pendleton each year.
33. What jurisdiction has it?
    Only to revise the final decisions of the Circuit Court.

34. What are the qualifications?
    He must be a citizen of the United States, must have resided in the State three years next preceding his election, and after election reside in his district.
35. What length of term, salary, and how chosen?
    Six years, salary $5,250, chosen by electors of the State.
36. Vacancies: how filled?
    By elections unless the term would expire at the next election, in which case the Governor appoints.
37. Can appeals be taken from the Supreme Court of the State to the Supreme Court of the United States?
    Only in matters involving the Constitution or laws of the State.
38. How many Circuit Courts are there?
    Twenty, each of which comprises one or more counties.
39. What is the term of office, and salary of the Circuit Judges?
    Six years. Salary $4,000, except for Multnomah county, which are $5,000.
40. When did Oregon become a Territory? In 1848.
41. When did it become a State? In 1859.
42. Give the preamble to the Constitution of Oregon.
    We, the people of the State of Oregon, to the end that justice be established, order maintained, and liberty perpetuated, do ordain this Constitution.
43. Define plaintiff; defendant.
    Plaintiff, the one who brings the charges. Defendant, the one who is sued.
44. Define writ of mandamus.
    An order to a public officer, person, or corporation to attend to some neglected duty.
45. Define injunction.
    An order to a person, or body of persons, not to perform some improper act.
46. Define statute of limitations.

A law requiring prosecutions to be brought within a certain time after the act has been committed.

47. Give three reasons for creating counties and townships.
    1. To make it easier to manage the business of the State.
    2. To hold Courts and punish law breakers.
    3. To give better attention to the local needs of the people.

48. Name the departments of County government.
    1. Legislative—County Commissioners.
    2. Executive—Sheriff, Clerk, Treasurer.
    3. Judicial—County Judge.

49. Learn the names of the County officers.
    See Blue Book.

50. Name three duties of the County Judge.
    1. To take charge of the insane.
    2. To probate wills.
    3. To preside at the County Court.

51. Who compose the County Court?
    1. The County Judge and County Commissioners.

52. Name three powers of the County Court.
    1. To divide the county into election precincts, and justice of the peace, and constable districts.
    2. To provide for the maintenance of paupers.
    3. To determine the rate of taxation.

53. What civil cases may come before the County Judge?
    Those involving not more than $500.

54. Name the duties of the Sheriff.
    1. To arrest law breakers.
    2. To quell riots.
    3. To collect taxes.

55. Name three duties of the County Clerk.
    1. To act as Secretary at the County Court.
    2. To issue marriage licences.
    3. To administer oaths to witnesses and jurors.

56. Name three duties of the County Superintendent of Schools.
    1. To apportion school funds.
    2. To visit schools.
    3. To hold teachers' institutes.
57. What is the length of term of county officers?
    Judge, six years. County Superintendent, Assessor, and Commissioners, four years. Others two.
58. When are they elected?
    At the regular fall election.
59. When do they take their seat?
    On the first Monday in January.
60. Discuss three systems of local government in use today.
    1. The Town (township) system originated in New England where the town was the center of every interest. When the New England people went west they took this system with them into Michigan, Wisconsin, etc.
    2. The County system prevailed in the South and was carried by southern people into Oregon where it prevails.
    3. The mixed or County township prevailed in Pennsylvania and was patterned in Indiana and Kansas.
61. Define Congressional Township. Where found?
    In the middle west, when the public lands were surveyed they were divided into townships six miles square, each containing 36 sections. This was done for convenience in mapping and selling, but they were soon adopted for local government and called Congressional Townships.
62. What is a city charter?
    A constitution granted to the city by the legislature of the State.
63. Name the departments of a city government.
    Usually a Mayor, a Board of Aldermen, and Common Council.
64. What are the laws of a city called? Ordinances.
65. Name some of the administrative departments of cities.

1. Department of Public Works, looks after highways, sewers, water supply, etc.
2. Department of Public Safety, controls policemen, firemen, building inspectors, etc.
3. Department of Health, charities, etc.

66. Name some other city officers.
Treasurer, Attorney, Marshall, Recorder (police judge).

67. What is one conspicuous failure of the United States?
The government of cities.

68. Describe two special plans of city government.
1. The Commission form—A small body elected by the voters as a commission to exercise both the legislative and administrative functions. Each member is the head of a department.
2. The city manager plan—One man is chosen by the council or commission to assume entire charge of administrative affairs.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

1. Define barter.
Exchange of goods.
2. Define money.
Any medium of exchange.
3. Name some things that have been used for money.
Gold, silver, copper, paper, tobacco, wheat, oats, barley, peas, bacon, pork, beef, fish, flax, wood, sugar, brandy, musket-balls and gopher tails.
4. Name some characteristics of money.
It should have value in itself, and should be portable, durable, recognizable and divisible.
5. What is the standard for our currency?
The gold dollar.
6. What two pieces of money are no longer coined?
Gold dollar and silver dollar.

7. At how many mints are coins now made?
   At Philadelphia, New Orleans, Denver, and San Francisco.
8. Name the different kinds of paper money now in use.
   Gold certificates, Silver certificates, United States notes, National Bank notes, Federal Reserve notes.
9. Define **legal tender.**
   Any money that must be accepted when offered in payment of debt.
10. Define credit.
    The giving or receiving of a promise to pay in place of actual money payment.
11. What part of the business transactions of today is conducted on a credit system?
    About ninety-five per cent.
12. Define credit instruments.
    The forms of legal papers which are used in giving or accepting credit.
13. Name five credit instruments.
    Book credit, promissory note, check, draft, bill of exchange.
14. Name some of the services of banks.
    They receive deposits, lend money, maintain savings departments, discount notes.
15. Name two services of clearing houses.
    1. Checks and drafts received by one bank upon another are turned over to the proper institution.
    2. Each bank is kept in touch with the general course of financial matters in the community.
16. Describe the present national banking system.
    In 1913 the Glass-Owen act was passed by Congress, by which the country is divided into twelve reserve districts in each of which is established a **federal reserve bank.**
    Every national bank in the country is required to join the

federal reserve system, and banks chartered under State laws are permitted to join.

The reserve bank discounts notes and the like for banks that belong in the district, and on the basis of these notes the reserve bank provides them with federal reserve notes to be used as currency.

The Federal Reserve Board supervises the whole system.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL TERMS.

1. How do we commonly classify property?
   Into real and personal.
2. Define real property.
   Everything that is fixed and permanent in its character, as land, etc.
3. Define personal property.
   All that is movable.
4. Define stocks.
   Certificates of shares issued by corporations to those who invest money in their business.
5. Define bonds.
   Promises to pay, much like a promissory note, issued by a company or government.
6. Into what two classes are stocks often divided?
   1. Preferred stock, which carries a fixed rate of interest which must be paid out of the profits of the business before any other payments are made.
   2. Common stock, which receives whatever is left after the preferred stock is attended to.
7. Name three methods of transferring property.
   By will, by gift, by sale.
8. Define warranty deed, quit claim deed.
   A warranty deed gives a complete title to the property.

A quit claim deed gives only what title the seller actually possesses.

9. Name four contracts.
   Deeds, mortgages, postal money orders.
10. Define bankrupt.
   A person who has been legally declared unable to pay his debts.

TAXES

1. Define tax.
   Private property taken by the government for public use.
2. What should be the principle on which taxes are levied?
   A person's ability to pay.
3. Into what two great groups are taxes commonly divided?
   Into direct and indirect.
4. Define direct taxes.
   Those whose burden is intended to be borne by the person from whom they are collected. Taxes on buildings, land, etc.
5. Define indirect tax.
   Those whose burden is likely to be borne by other persons than those who pay them. A tax on imported goods, and most taxes levied by the national government.
6. Define proportional tax.
   That collected on a fixed percentage basis.
7. Define progressive or graduated tax.
   That in which the percentage rate increases in accordance with the value of the property.
8. Define excises, or internal revenue.
   Taxes on goods sold or produced within a country.
9. Define customs, duties, or imposts.
   Taxes on goods brought into the country.
10. Define specific duties.
   Those which lay a definite amount per yard, per dozen,

per pound, etc.

11. Define ad valorem duties.

Those which collect a percentage of the value of the goods.

12. Name three great services which governments perform that justify the collection of taxes.

1. Protective—defense against foreign invasion, and suppression of disorder.
2. Industrial—construction of roads, canals, and bridges.
3. Social—relating to the care of the poor, sick, and insane.

13. Name three sources of income which the government may draw upon.

1. Sale of land and gifts of citizens.
2. Taxes, fines, and fees from licences.
3. Loans.

14. Define budget.

A carefully calculated summary of the probable expenses for the year with estimates of means to provide revenues to meet these expenses.

15. Define single tax.

A tax on land only; first proposed by Henry George.

16. Distinguish between protective tariff and revenue tariff.

Protective tariff is for the purpose of keeping out certain articles and encouraging their manufacture in our own country.

Revenue tariff is merely enough to pay the expenses incurred in carrying on the government.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

1. Name and define the three factors in production.

1. Natural resources, land, water, etc.
2. Labor—any activity of men, physical or mental, which helps in the production of goods.

3. Capital—any product of labor that is used for producing more goods.

2. State the principle underlying the Workman's Compensation Act.

It is fairer to put part of the burden upon the whole community rather than to make the individual worker bear it all.

3. Name some dangerous trades.

Painting and match making.

4. Define **collective bargaining.**

A trade agreement between the employer and the officers of a union.

5. Define **closed shop.**

An understanding by which only members of the union will be employed.

6. Define **boycott**

An organized effort to injure the business of any concern.

7. Define **unfair list.**

Names of firms which have refused to comply with demands made on them by labor unions.

8. Define **union label.**

A label to be attached to all goods from shops conducted in accordance with the wishes of the union.

9. Name some countries that have adopted compulsory arbitration.

New Zealand, Australia, and Norway.

10. What things constitute capital?

Only the material things produced by industry which are embraced under the general term wealth.

11. Define capital goods.

The actual things used in production: cars, looms, furnaces, etc.

12. Define corporation.

A group of individuals authorized by law to act in certain

specified matters as one individual.

13. Define trust.

A union of several corporations engaged in similar business.

14. Define monopoly.

An exclusive privilege to deal in or control the sale of certain things.

15. Name five kinds of monopolies.

1. Government monopoly—post office.
2. Private monopoly—patents.
3. Monopoly of situation or location.
4. Monopoly of organization—trusts.
5. Personal monopoly—the village doctor.

16. Define pooling.

A scheme by which several railroads running between the same cities combine their earnings.

17. Define rebating.

Giving back to some favored shipper a part of the money he has paid for freight.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

1. Into what groups may crimes be classified?

1. Crime against the State and public order—treason, riot, and counterfitting.
2. Crimes against public health and decency—bigamy, blasphemy.
3. Crimes against the person—murder.
4. Crimes against property—burglary, arson, and embezzlement.

2. Name the principal causes of crime.

Heredity, ignorance, social conditions.

3. Classify the causes of poverty.

1. Physical—earthquakes, floods, and grass hoppers.
2. Individual—sickness, ignorance, laziness.

3. Social, low wages, war, panic.

4. Name four methods of controling the liquor business.

The dispensary, the license system, local option, prohibition.

5. What motives bring European immigrants to America?

Poor opportunities for earning a living, tyranny of rulers, and religious persecution.

6. To what does the term "Yellow Peril" apply?

The immigration of Chinese and Japanese.

7. How many Indians in our country?

About 330,000. As many as at the time of Columbus.

8. Name five reasons why so many are forsaking the farm and going to the city.

Deadly monotony of life, lack of new methods of farming, few amusements, bad roads, poor schools.

9. Describe the **Farm Loan System.**

The United States is divided into twelve districts with a federal land bank in each district.

In any neighborhood ten or more farmers may combine to form a national farm loan association, which may apply to the federal land bank in their district for a loan. The whole system is under the general direction of a Federal Farm Loan Board of five persons.

10. What was the first real railroad in America?

The Baltimore and Ohio, begun in 1828.

11. When was the first railroad completed clear across the continent?

At Ogden, Utah, in 1869, was driven the last spike, completing the Union Pacific and Central Pacific lines from Omaha to San Francisco.

12. State some of the benefits of the three factors—**trade, travel,** and **news.**

1. They enable us to be intelligent and to have a better understanding of the things that take place all over

the world.

2. They enable the business man to execute great enterprises.

3. They bind a community, a nation, and the world together and produce a common interest in the things that concern all alike.

13. What is perhaps the greatest single force in our whole history?

That unresisting movement of our people westward.

14. What class of workers will always be in greatest demand in this country? Farmers.

15. Name some new industries that are steadily being introduced in school courses.

Bookkeeping, stenography, printing, woodworking and metalworking, cooking, sewing, and home management.

16. What does Professor Clark give as the two causes of the high cost of living?

The exhausting of natural resources and the increase in the supply of gold.

17. Which is in a better position to receive an increase in wages, the day laborer or the person who works on a salary?

The former.

18. What is the standard of living which every family ought to maintain?

Food, and neatly kept clothing in sufficient amount, provisions for a real home life, savings for doctor's bills, protection against the "rainy day," and some little amount for recreation and culture.

19. What was Thomas Jefferson's phrasing of government?

"That government is best which governs least."

20. What is the present idea of governments?

To see to it that every one shall have an equal chance.

21. Give some of the arguments in favor of government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, etc.

1. It will give the public better service at lower rates.

2. It will tend to check the tendency to concentrate wealth in the hands of the few.
3. It will stop the corruption of public officials by private money.

22. State some arguments against it.
1. It would add an enormous burden of debt.
2. It would bring hundreds of thousands more jobs into politics.
3. The pressure would be such that no Civil Service system could be upheld.

23. What is Socialism?

Socialism today must be studied from magazines and newspapers rather than from any text book, but read many times what your author says about it. The world today seems to be rapidly dividing into two great classes —Radicals and Conservatives. See Webster's definition and then ask yourself to which class you belong.

24. What is the most important feature distinguishing the Oregon Constitution?
1. Direct legislation, or the Initiative.
2. The Referendum—the power to approve or reject by vote laws passed by the Legislature.

25. When was the Direct Primary Law passed? In 1904.

26. Name important facts in connection with the Primary Law.
1. All political parties polling at least twenty-five per cent of the entire State vote at the last election are required to nominate their candidates by the direct primary method.
2. The petition must be signed by two per cent of the party in the city, county, or state, as the case may be.
3. The time for holding the primary election is the third Friday in May of even numbered years.
4. Each party has its own ballot, differing in color from the others.

27. Name important facts in connection with the Corrupt Practice Act.
    1. The expenditures of the candidate shall be limited to fifteen per cent of the salary of the office sought.
    2. Each candidate must make a sworn statement of his expenses within fifteen days after the election.
    3. It is unlawful on election day for any person to attempt to influence the vote of another; to hire vehicles to haul voters to and from the polls; to wear any political badge or insignia at the polls; or to make any wager at the election.

28. Who may vote in Oregon?

    Any person twenty-one years of age or over, who has resided in the State six months immediately preceding the election. If an alien, he must have resided in the United States a year, and must have declared his intention to become a citizen one year preceding the election. An alien woman marrying a citizen may vote.

29. Discuss voting places.

    In July preceding the general election the county court divides the county into election precincts, each containing not more than three hundred voters. For county officers a person must vote in his own precinct; for State officers he may vote in any county in the State; for members of Congress he may vote in any county in his Congressional District.

EIGHTH GRADE DIPLOMAS

CIVIL GOVERNMENT JUNE, 1920

1. Name one United States Senator from Oregon. How many senators is Oregon entitled to; how many is New York entitled to?

2. Name two laws enacted by the last legislature, and adopted by the people at the election on May 21.

3. Name three successful candidates in your county at the recent primary election; name two successful candidates for state offices.

4. Define or explain: franchise; platform; reprieve; copyright; impeachment.

5. Name the departments of our state government; name the county judge of your county; who was nominated by the Republican party for United States Senator from Oregon at the recent primary election?

6. Give a definition of a citizen; who may not be naturalized?

7. Who supplies the money to maintain the schools; from what sources is it derived?

8. What subjects are included in the course of study of today that were not taught when your father attended public school?

9. Name three men seeking the Republican and two the Democratic nomination for president.

10. Where will the National Republican convention be held; where the Democratic?

11. Name five powers of the President.

12. What is a tax? Explain direct and indirect taxes.

ANSWERS JUNE, 1920

1. Chas. McNary. Two. Two.

2. Restoration of Capital Punishment bill. The Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Educational act.

3. Answers will vary.

4. Franchise—the right of voting. Platform—declaration of principles upon which a party stands. Reprieve—a delay of punishment. A copyright gives the author of a book the exclusive right to publish and sell for a period of 28 years, with the privilege of renewing

for 14 years. Impeachment is the act of accusing certain high officers.

5. Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. Answers will vary. Mr. Stanfield.

6. Any person born or naturalized in the United States. Chinese, Japanese, and Hindoos.

7. The government. From interest on the money derived from school lands, from gifts, fines, escheats, and taxes.

8. Perhaps agriculture and industrial work.

9. Republican--Senator Johnson, Gen. Wood, and Gov. Lowden. Democrat—Gov. Cox, Mr. McAdoo.

10. Republican, Chicago. Democratic, San Francisco.

11. To pass laws, to coin money, to establish post offices, to regulate commerce, to borrow money.

12. Tax is private money taken for public use. Direct tax is that assessed on property. Indirect tax is that we pay in purchasing certain goods.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT JANUARY, 1921.

1. Name three natural resources of the State of Oregon which need to be conserved.

2. Name five important problems of city government.

3. Mention five of the principal causes of crime.

4. Why is the United States called "The Melting Pot"?

5. Mention two important questions to be acted on by the present Congress of the United States.

6. What is meant by collective bargaining, boycott, strike, closed shop, black list?

7. Mention five of the most costly items of expense of the United States Government.

8. Mention five things to be considered in choosing a vocation.

9. Mention five modern improvements which tend to give country life equal comforts and conveniences with city life.

10. What is treason?

11. Name two just causes for war.

12. Name five duties of a citizen of the United States.

EIGHTH GRADE DIPLOMAS

ANSWERS JANUARY, 1921.

1. Forests, waterpower and scenery.

Americanization of foreigners, a clean system of governmenent, a rational system of taxation and finances, a bureau of health, a good system of education.

3. Heredity, ignorance, liquor or drugs, poor home surroundings, poverty.

4. Because our nation is made up of immigrants from so many different countries who after the first generation usually speak the English and live more or less according to American Standards.

5. The problem of freedom for the Philippines and the title to the Island of Yap.

6. 1. Bargaining between labor leaders and employers to fix hours, wages, etc., for the employed men. 2. An organized effort to induce all persons to refuse any dealings with a certain person or firm. 3. An organized effort to obtain better hours, more pay, etc., by means of refusing to work or let others work. 4. An understanding whereby only union members are employed at certain shops. 5. A list of firms or individuals said to be unfair to organized labor.

7. The army and navy, salaries of the various officers, interest on the national debt, maintenance of highways and roads, education, and the maintenance of the Indians.

8 Is it an honorable occupation; is it dangerous to health or life; is the money compensation good; is there chance for advancement, and is it one in which a person can find enjoyment after the first enthusiasm is passed.

9. Good schools, good roads, telephones, rural mail delivery, and more social activities.

10. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

11. Actual invasion and preservation of honor.

12. To vote, to render military service, to serve on juries, payment of taxes and holding of public office.

EIGHTH GRADE DIPLOMAS

CIVIL GOVERNMENT MAY, 1921.

1. Distinguish between aliens and citizens as to rights, duties, and privileges.

2. Why is education of all the people more important in a republic than in any other form of government?

3. (a) Give reasons for the formation of political parties. (b) What political party is now in control of the affairs of our national government?

4. Name the president and the vice-president of the United States. When did these officers take their seats?

5. Name the ten departments of the president's cabinet. Name two members of the present cabinet.

6. What are the last four amendments to the Constitution of the United States?

7. By what manner is a person accused of crime brought to trial? By what process is guilt or innocence established?

8. Name five of the county officers and give the principal duties of each.

9. Name some of the evils of unrestricted foreign immigration.

10. Name four modern conditions that make country life more attractive.

11. Define Initiative; Referendum; Recall.

12. Name one of the measures to be voted on in Oregon at the special election June 7, 1921.

ANSWERS MAY, 1921.

1. A citizen is any person born or naturalized in the United States. He is guaranteed full protection by the government at all times, and enjoys the various privileges of voting, jury service, and if necessary military service. An alien is a foreign-born resident of a country who has not given allegiance to its government. Ordinarily he receives protection for himself and his property as long as he is in the country. He is not compelled to give military service nor has he any other rights of citizenship.

2. Because in a republic the people are directly concerned with the making of laws.

3. That people who believe in certain principles and courses may have strength enough to carry them through. The Republican.

4. Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge. March 4, 1921.

5. See any good textbook of Civics. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Arthur W. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury.

6. The XVI provides for the income tax. The XVII for the direct election of Senators. The XVIII for the prohibition of intoxicating liquors. The XIX gives to women the right of suffrage.

7. The person is arrested in the act or on a warrant. He gets a preliminary hearing before a magistrate, and if there is sufficient evidence he is held or allowed to go on deposit of bail. The district attorney presents to the Grand Jury the main features of the evidence and if they find it sufficient the person is brought to trial. By a trial by jury.

8. County judge, sheriff, clerk, treasurer, and school superintendent. See text for a list of their duties.

9. Of having within our country a body of people whose standards are below the American standard, who make no effort to assimilate.

10. Better roads, good schools, the telephone and free mail delivery.

11. The initiative is the power of the people to make their own laws. The referendum gives the people the right to act on a law passed on to them by the legislature. The recall allows the people to remove from office persons with whom they are dissatisfied.

12. The Soldiers' Bonus Bill.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT JUNE, 1921.

1. Name the three branches of our national government.

2. What official is at the head of the national government; the state government: the city government?

3. Name the five men who represent Oregon in the national congress.

4. Name two measures voted on at the recent special election.

5. Explain how a bill introduced into congress may become a law.

6. Mention three ways that money is obtained to run the national government.

7. How often does the state legislature meet in regular session? Where?

8. Name five state officials of Oregon and the office filled by each.

9. What is meant by disarmament?

10. Give three qualifications necessary for a voter in Oregon.

11. Give two ways that money is obtained to build state highways.

12. Name and locate five state institutions.

ANSWERS JUNE, 1921

1. Legislative, executive, and judicial.

2. The President, the Governor, and the Mayor.

3. In the Senate: McNary and Stanfield. In the House: Hawley, Sinnott and McArthur.

4. The Bonus Bill for World War Veterans and the bill giving women the right to serve on juries.

5. By passing both houses and being signed by the president. If vetoed by the president it may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote.

6. By direct taxes, sales and gifts, and loans.

7. The legislature meets every two years on the second Monday in January of the odd numbered years.

8. Consult a late edition of the Blue Book.

9. By disarmament is meant limiting the size of armies and navies to relieve the nations of the world of the burden of taxation necessary to maintain them.

10. Must be 21 years of age, and must have resided in the State

six months previous to the election, and must have registered.

11. By money raised by direct taxation and money raised by the sale of bonds.

12. The Oregon State Penitentiary, The Oregon State Hospital, The Industrial School for Boys, The Industrial School for Girls, and The Oregon State School for the Deaf, all located in or near the city of Salem.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT SEPTEMBER, 1921

1. Show why government is necessary, and name each one of the governments under which you are living.

2. Why is it absolutely necessary for the people living under a republican form of government to be educated?

3. Explain briefly the initiative and referendum.

4. Do you believe in the direct primary law? Give reasons for your opinion in the matter.

5. Is our president really nominated by the people? Is there any necessity for political conventions now that we have the direct primary law?

6. What reasons can you give for our having two houses in our national congress, and two houses in our State legislature?

7. What part does our president and our governor have in making laws?

8. Name the three divisions in both our national and state government, and give reasons why they should be kept separate.

9. Should the qualifications for voters include a test for illiteracy? Give reasons for your answer.

10. Should the judges of our courts be elected for life or during good behavior? Give reasons for your answer.

11. Why is it necessary that our president should be a native born citizen of the United States?

12. Why is it necessary that every boy and girl should make a careful study of every detail of our government?

EIGHTH GRADE DIPLOMAS

ANSWERS SEPTEMBER, 1921

1. 1. To define and make known the rights of individuals. 2. To keep order and protect life and property. 3. To enforce the performance of duties. We live under the government of home, county, state and nation.

2. Because the government comes from the people, and ignorant people cannot make good laws.

3. By the initiative the people make their own laws. By the referendum a law is passed by the legislature and then referred to the people for their approval.

4. One argument for the direct primary is that it removes the nomination of candidates from the hands of machine politicians; an argument against it is that the people do not take enough interest and are not well enough informed to do the matter well.

5. The president is not nominated by the people. No.

6. In order that each may act as a check on the other, preventing hasty legislation.

7. He either signs or vetoes all except those passed upon by the people.

8. Legislative, executive and judicial. In order that one may check the other and prevent unwise laws.

9. Yes. An ignorant man makes a poor voter.

10. Many think they should be elected for life, as they are not then influenced in their decisions by political parties.

11. It is so provided by the Constitution, so that a president would not be easily influenced in favor of his native land.

12. Because in a few years they are to be the lawmakers.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT JANUARY, 1922

1. Define: (a) Monarchy; (b) oligarchy; (c) democracy; (d) republic.

2. Give three rights of American citizens; three duties.

3. What is an alien? Naturalization?

4. What does a public library do for a community?

5. What is a civic center?

6. Who has a right to vote in Oregon?

7. What offices compose the President's cabinet? Name three men in the present cabinet.

8. What is international law?

9. What is meant by the "Farm Loan System?"

10. What are the qualifications of a United States Senator?

11. What are forest reserves? Why are they needed?

12. Name the officers in the government of an Oregon county.

ANSWERS JANUARY, 1922

1. (a) A monarchy is a government in which the power is exercised by one person; (b) an oligarchy, by a small group of persons; (c) a democracy in which the power is exercised directly by the people; (d) a republic in which the power is exercised by the people through their representatives.

2. The right of security to themselves and their property, the right of personal liberty, and the right of private property. Three duties are to pay taxes, to vote, and to render military service.

3. An alien is a foreign-born resident of a country who has not given allegiance to its government. Naturalization is the process by which a foreigner renounces allegiance to his native country and professes allegiance to a new.

4. It distributes good reading matter and forms a community center by means of story hours and lectures.

5. A part of a city around which the public buildings are grouped.

6. Any person twenty-one years old who has resided in Oregon six months preceding the election and who has registered.

7. See any good text of Civics. Hughes, Mellon, and Weeks.

8. The rules which determine the conduct of the general body of civilized states in their dealings with one another.

9. A system of money lending in which a farmer may borrow up

to 50% of the assessed value of his property for the purpose of improvements or paying off a mortgage. The rate of interest is low and the term of years is long.

10. He must be thirty years of age, and nine years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state from which he is elected.

11. Tracts of timber lands which have been set aside by the government with the idea of conserving them. To conserve the timber and protect the sources of streams.

12. County Judge, and two Commissioners, Sheriff, Clerk, Treasurer, Auditor, Assessor, School Superintendent, Coroner, and Surveyor.

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